

LAB

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to *labour* for more than he could make use of. *Locke.*

3. To move with difficulty.
The stone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the labourer's toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

4. To be diseased with. [*Morbo laborare*, Latin.]
They abound with horfe,
Of which one want our camp doth only *labour*,
And I have found 'em coming. *Bon. Johnson's Catiline.*
I was called to another, who in childbed *laboured* of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wifeman.*

5. To be in distress; to be pressed.
To this infernal lake the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and frees the *lab'ring* skies. *Dryd.*
Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the Throne,
As sounding cymbals aid the *lab'ring* moon. *Dryd. Aur.*
This exercise will call down the favour of heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions you now *labour* under from you. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail.
There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When she was *lab'ring* in the throws of birth;
For th' unborn chief the fatal fitters came,
And rais'd it up, and tofs'd it on the flame. *Dryd. Ovid.*
Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And seem'd to *labour* with th' inspiring God. *Pope.*
He is so touch'd with the memory of her benevolence and protection, that his foul *labours* for an expression enough to represent it. *Notes on the Odyssey.*

To *LA'BOUR*. *v. a.*
1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to prosecute with effect.
To use brevity, and avoid much *labouring* of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment. *2. Mac.*
The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the most part, only upon light-headed, weak men, whose satisfaction was not to be *laboured* for. *Clarendon.*
The pains of famish'd Tantalus shall feel,
And Sisyphus that *labours* up the hill,
The rowling rock in vain, and curs'd Ixion's wheel. *Dryd.*
Had you requir'd my helpful hand,
Th' artificer and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy. *Dryden's Æneis.*
An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasioned mankind to *labour* the point under these disadvantages, and turn on all hands to see if there were any thing left which might have the least appearance of information. *Pope's Essay on Homer.*

2. To beat; to labour.
Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroke. *Dryden's Virg.*

LA'BOURER. *n. f.* [*labourer*, French.]
1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.
If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their work-folks and *labourers*, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot. *Bacon.*
The sun but seem'd the *lab'rer* of the year,
Each waxing moon supply'd her wat'ry store,
To swell those tides, which from the line did bear
Their brimful vessels to the Belgian shore. *Dryden.*
Labourers and idle persons, children and striplings, old men and young men, must have divers diets. *Arbut. on Aliments.*
Not balmy sleep to *lab'ers* saint with pain,
Not show'rs to larks, or sun-shine to the bee,
Are half so charming, as thy sight to me. *Pope's Autumn.*
Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed,
Health to himself, and to his infants bread,
The *lab'rer* bears. *Pope, Ep. iv. l. 167.*
The prince cannot say to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the *labourer*, I have no need of thee. *Swift's Miscel.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment.
Sir, I am a true *labourer*; I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness. *Shakesp.*
The stone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the *lab'rer's* toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

LA'BOUR-SOME. *adj.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence.
Forget
Your *labour-some* and dainty trim, wherein
You made great Jove angry. *Shakespære's Cymbeline.*
He hath, my lord, by *labour-some* petition,
Wrung from me my flow' leave. *Shakespære's Hamlet.*

LA'BRA. *n. f.* [Spanish.] A lip.
Word of denial in thy *labras* here;
Word of denial, troth and fann thou liest. *Shakespære.*

LA'BYRINTH. *n. f.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.
Suffolk, stay;

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Thou may'st not wander in that *labyrinth*;
There Minotaurs, and ugly treas'ons lurk. *Shakespære.*
Words, which would tear
The tender *labyrinth* of a maid's soft ear. *Donne.*
My clamours clear
The ear's soft *labyrinth*, and cleft the air. *Sandy's Paraph.*
The ear of Essex had not proceeded with his accustomed wariness and skill; but run into *labyrinths*, from whence he could not disentangle himself. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
My soul is on her journey; do not now
Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself
I th' maze and winding *labyrinths* o' th' world. *Denham.*

LAC. *n. f.*
Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree. 1. The tick lac. 2. The feed lac. 3. The shell lac. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

LACE. *n. f.* [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Latin.]
1. A string; a cord.
There the fond fly entangled, struggled long,
Himself to free thereout; but all in vain;
For striving more, the more in laces throng
Himself he tied, and wrapt his wings twain
In liny snares, the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*

2. A snare; a gin.
The king had snared been in love's strong lace. *Fairfax.*

3. A platted string, with which women fasten their clothes.
O! cut my lace, lest my heart crackling, it
Break too. *Shakespære's Winter's Tale.*
Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her lace,
Or throw cold water in her face. *Swift.*

4. Ornaments of fine thread curiously woven.
Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly laces; and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

5. Textures of thread, with gold or silver.
He wears a stuff, whose thread is coarse and round,
But trimm'd with curious lace. *Herbert.*

6. Sugar. A cant word.
If haply he the sect pursues,
That read and comment upon news;
He takes up their mysterious face,
He drinks his coffee without lace. *Prior.*

To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with a string run through eilet holes.
I caus'd a fomentation to be made, and put on a *laced* sock, by which the weak parts were strengthened. *Wifeman.*
At this, for new replies he did stay,
But *lac'd* his crested helm, and strode away.
These glittering spoils, now made the victor's gain,
He to his body suits; but suits in vain:
Mefapus' helm he finds among the rest. *Dryd. Æneis.*
And *laces* on, and wears the waving crest
Like Mrs. Primly's great belly; the may lace it down be-fore, but it burnishes on her hips. *Congr. Way of the World.*
When Jenny's flays are newly *lac'd*,
Fair Alma plays about her waist. *Prior.*

2. To adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.
It is but a night-gown in respect of yours; cleath of gold and coats, and *lac'd* with silver. *Shakesp. Much ado about Not.*

3. To embellish with variegations.
Look, love, what envious streaks
Do lace the severing clouds in yonder East;
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tip-toe on the misty mountains tops. *Shakespære.*
Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, *lac'd* with bits of rustick, makes a front. *Pope.*

4. To beat; whether from the form which *L'Estrange* uses, or by corruption of *losh*.
Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll lace your coat for ye. *L'Estrange.*

LACED MUTTON. An old word for a whore.
Ay, Sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her a *lac'd* mutton, and she gave me nothing for my labour. *Shakesp.*

LA'CEMAN. *n. f.* [*lace* and *man*.] One who deals in lace.
I met with a nonjuror, engaged with a *laceman*, whether the late French king was most like Augustus Cæsar, or Nero. *Addison's Spectator, N. 404.*

LA'CERABLE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.
Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and *lacerable* compoſure. *Harsog.*

To LA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*lacere*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to separate by violence.
And my fons *lacerate* and rip up, viper like, the womb that brought them forth. *Howell's England's Tears.*
The heat breaks through the waters, fo as to *lacerate* and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and cauſeth boiling. *Derham's Physick Treatise.*

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Here *lacerated* friendship claims a tear. *Va. of human Wifdom.*

LACERATION. *n. f.* [from *lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.
The effects are, extension of the great vessels, compression of the lesser, and *lacerations* upon small caufes. *Arbut.*

LACERATIVE. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear.
Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerative* humours. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

LA'CHRYMAL. *adj.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears.
It is of an exquisite fenſe, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to wash and clean it. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

LA'CHRYMATORY. *adj.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears.
How many drefes are there for each particular deity? what a variety of ſhapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and *lachrymatory* vessels. *Addison's Travels through Italy.*

LA'CHRYMATION. *n. f.* [from *lachryma*.] The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY. *n. f.* [*lachrymatore*, French.] A vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACINATED. *adj.* [from *lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*laecken*, to lessen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without.
Every good and holy desire, though it *lack* the form, hath notwithstanding in itself the substance, and with him the force of prayer, who regardeth the very meanings, groans, and sighs of the heart. *Hooker, b. v. l. 348.*
A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not *lack* any thing in it. *Deut. viii. 9.*
One day we hope thou shalt bring back,
Dear Bolingbroke, the justice that we *lack*. *Daniel.*
Intreat they may; authority they *lack*. *Daniel.*

To LACK. *v. n.*
1. To be in want.
The lions do *lack* and suffer hunger. *Common Prayer.*

2. To be wanting.
Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous; wilt thou destroy all the city for lack of five? *Gen. viii. 28.*
There was nothing *lacking* to them: David recovered all. *1 Sam. xxx. 19.*
That which was *lacking* on your part, they have supplied. *1 Cor. xvi. 17.*

LACK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Want; need; failure.
In the scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the *lack* whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker, b. i. p. 41.*
Many that are not mad
Have fur more *lack* of reason. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*
He was not able to keep that place three days, for *lack* of victuals. *Knolly's History of the Turks.*
The trenchant blade, Toledo trusty,
For want of fighting was grown rusty,
And eat into itself, for *lack*
Of somebody to hew and hack. *Hudibras, p. i. c. 1.*

2. Lack, whether noun or verb, is now almost obsolete.

LA'CKBRAIN. *n. f.* [*lack* and *brain*.] One that wants wit.
What a *lackbrain* is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakespære's Henry IV. p. i.*

LA'CKER. *n. f.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LA'CKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do over with lacker.
What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long wing, flower'd gown, and *lacker'd* chair. *Pepe.*

LA'CKEY. *n. f.* [*laquais*, French.] An attending servant; a foot-boy.
They would have to make me
Wait else at door; a fellow counsellor,
Mong boys, and grooms, and *lackeys*! *Shakesp. Hen. VIII.*
Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He's cautious to avoid the coach and fix,
And on the *lackeys* will no quarrel fix. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Lackeys were never so faucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addison's Spectator, N. 481.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend fervently.
I know not whether *Milton* has used this word very properly.

This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, *laquey*ing the varying tide,
To rot itself with motion. *Shakesp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
So dear to heav'n is faintly chafity,
That when a foul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her,
Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt. *Milton.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance.
Oft have I servants seen on horſes ride,
The free and noble *laquey* by their ſide. *Sandy's Par.*
Our Italian tranſlator of the Æneis is a foot poet; he

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lady by the ſide of Virgil, but never mounts behind him. *Dryd. Ded. Æn.*

LAD. *n. f.* [*lack* and *linen*.] Wanting flirts.
I ſoon you, ſcurvy companion; what? your poor, baſe, rascally, cheating, *lackan* mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away! I'm made for your matter. *Shakespære's Henry IV.*

LA'CKENTRE. *adj.* [*lack* and *luff*.] Wanting brightness.
And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And looking on it with *lackluffre* eyes,
Says very wifely, it is ten a clock. *Shakespære.*

LACONICK. *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short; brief; from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who uſed few words.
I grow *laconick* even beyond *laconicifm*; for ſometimes I return only yes, or no, to queſtionary or petitionary epiſtles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

LA'CONISM. *n. f.* [*laconifme*, French; *laconismus*, Latin.] A concise ſtile: called by *Pope laconifm*. See LACONICK.
As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo it is very comprehensive: no *laconifm* can reach it. It is the ſhort-hand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

LA'CONICALLY. *adv.* [from *laconick*.] Briefly; concuſely.
Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and deſirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically*. *Camden's Remains.*

LA'CTARY. *adj.* [*lactis*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.
From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice diſperſed through every part, there ariſe flowers blue and yellow. *Erſtwin's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 10.*

LA'CTARY. *n. f.* [*lactarium*, Latin.] A dairy houſe.

LACTATION. *n. f.* [*lactio*, Latin.] The act or time of giving ſuck.

LA'CTEAL. *adj.* [from *lac*, Latin.] Conveying chyle.
As the food paſſes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is ſeparated from the excrementitious by the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL. *n. f.* The veſſel that conveys chyle.
The mouths of the *lacteals* may permit aliment, acrimonious or not, ſufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax conſtitutions, whereas their ſphincters will ſhut againſt them in ſuch as have ſtrong fibres. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

LACTEOUS. *adj.* [*lacteus*, Latin.]
1. Milky.
Though we leave out the *lacteous* circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.
The lungs are ſuitable for reſpiration, and the *lacteous* veſſels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley's Sermon.*

LACTESCENCE. *n. f.* [*lactifico*, Latin.] Tendency to milk.
This *lacteſcence* does commonly enſue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with ſulphureous corpuscles, fair water is ſuddenly poured upon the ſolution. *Boyle on Colours.*

LACTESCENT. *adj.* [*lactescens*, Latin.] Producing Milk.
Amongſt the pot-herbs are ſome *lactescent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholeſome juice. *Arbut.*

LACTIFEROUS. *adj.* [*lac* and *fero*.] What conveys or brings milk.
He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory veſſel, or *lactiferous* duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAD. *n. f.* [*leobe*, Saxon, which commonly ſignifies people, but ſometimes, ſays Mr. Lye, a boy.]
1. A boy; a ſtripling, in familiar language.
We were
Two *lads*, that thought there was no more behind,
But ſuch a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal. *Shakespære's Winter's Tale.*
The poor *lad* who wants knowledge, muſt ſet his invention on the rack, to ſay ſomething where he knows nothing. *Locke.*
Too far from the ancient forms of teaching ſeveral good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of ſuch *lads* as have been removed to other ſchools. *Watts.*

2. A boy, in paſtoral language.
For grief whereof the *lad* would after joy,
But pin'd away in anguiſh, and ſelf-will'd annoy. *Fa. 2u.*
The ſhepherd *lad*,
Whoſe off-ſpring on the throne of Judah ſat
So many ages. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. ii. l. 439.*

LADDER. *n. f.* [*ladder*, Saxon.]
1. A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces.
Whoſe compoſt is rotten, and cartied in time,
And ſpread as it ſhould be, thrift's *ladder* may clime. *Tuſſ.*
Now ſtreets grow throng'd, and buſy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pices, and ſome the engines play,
And ſome more bold mount *ladders* to the fire. *Dryden.*
I ſaw a ſtage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants with two or three *ladders* to mount it. *Gulſtner's Travels.*